The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26 1867. NO. 144.

ITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
HE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,

FFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE)

J. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
S. D. THOMPSON } BUSINESS MANAGERS.
A. R. HOLTZMAN }

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

ngle Copy.....3 Cents.
livered by Carrier: (per week).....25 Cents.
all Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

WASHINGTON COUNTY HOMICIDE.

ogler Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.]
WASHINGTON, PA., February 24, 1867.

On Tuesday last Robert Fogler was arraigned the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before dge Acheson, for the murder of Robert W. mmons, of this county, on the 14th of December, 1866. Shortly after his arrest, Fogler knowledged his guilt, and confessed that the ed had been committed by himself, and a ung son of Hon. William Montgomery. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. James . Ruth, J. Y. Hamilton and Woods Little, hile the Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Crumrine, assisted by Harley J. Verkirk, Esq., of this borough, and G. . Fetterman, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The trial occupied five days, the judge charging the jury on Saturday afternoon about five o'clock. After remaining in their room about three quarters of an hour, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The trial of Wm. Mehgon etc is fixed for Monday. S.

The Railroad Bill in the West Virginia Legislature.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: As we anticipated and stated Saturday morning, the new scheme on the Baltimore and Ohio all and Compact, the provisions of which we xplained, so promptly got up after the defeat f the original bill, passed the Senate at its forenoon session, after a slight opposition, by a ote of 19 to 6 to 1. We are sorry that a etter fight was not made in that body. And e are sorry also to no ice in that proceeding ublic policy, contrary to a almost universal eeling of its constituents, so often for the bill." hat *Intelligencer* hopes for a better fight in the House.

Telegraphing Around the World.

The Sunday *Herald* says: "A telegraphic dispatch by the Atlantic Cable, which contained the closing commercial intelligence in London and Liverpool at four o'clock in the afternoon yesterday (London time) was in our hands at twelve o'clock noon, apparently just four hours before the same closing. The dispatch took less than one hour to come across the Atlantic, and having been transmitted immediately to San Francisco, the quotations of the English markets probably appeared in the first afternoon editions of the papers in that city yesterday.

Improvement of the Kanawha River.

The Wheeling *Register* says: We learn that an effort is being made to secure some legislation looking to the improvement of the navigation of the Kenawha river. It is understood that if the present Legislature will properly charter a company for the purpose, the funds can be promptly raised, to open up this river for commercial purposes and make it available for the transit of coal and other articles of traffic to the Ohio river.

The total of Mr. Peabody's gifts amount to $6,150,000, which the municipal bonds may increase to $7,235,000. Of this sum all but $1,300,000 has been contributed for public purposes. It is understood that Mr Peabody has provided for every relation of his now living, the most distant receiving $50 000, and those nearer $150,000 each, and it can be safely said that no man ever found as handsome instance of greater public and private benevolence by any private citizen of any country in the world than that furnished in the princely gifts of George Peabody.

ST. PAUL AND LAKE SUPERIOR R. R.—A St. Paul correspondent says: Presidential announces that the Lake Superior Railroad Company has completed arrangements by which it is certain that the road will not only be properly built, but that when built it will be operated in such a manner as to place it in the highest degree advantageous to the commerce of the State. He says English capitalists are interesting in the contract. The work will be commenced as soon as the Spring opens.

WONDERFUL GOLD DEPOSIT.—The Denver *News*, of the 9th instant, says that a remarkable cavity has been found in a mine at Gregory Point, the sides of which are lined or plated with gold.

LOOK out for counterfeit one dollar bills on the First National bank of Warren, Ohio. A number of them are in circulation. They are said to be good imitations of the genuine.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Emmet House, St. Paul, Minnesota, was destroyed by fire Sunday evening. Loss four thousand dollars.

A large and brilliant meteor was observed in Cincinnati Sunday evening, moving in a northwesterly direction, and lasting thirty minutes.

A Washington special says: Fears are expressed here by some that Surratt, under Judge Fisher, will be allowed to prove an alibi, and that it will be effected in that way.

It is said that should the House agree to Mr. Bloine's amendment to the tax bill, placing cotton on the free list, there will not be enough internal revenue tax collected next year in the cotton States to pay the expenses of collection in those States.

One hundred and fifty leading Democrats of New York have signed a request to the President that he sign the military reconstruction bill.

A Washington special says: The fate of the legal tender bill is certain. Senator Wilson will move a new section providing that it shall be unlawful for National Banks to allow or pay interest on deposits made in such National Banks by any other National Bank. This outlines, it is alleged, causes nearly all the financial trouble at present.

John Daly, who so dangerously shot John Daly, a dry goods man, in New York city, and who had hitherto eluded the police, was overtaken by them at a house on Eighty sixth street, on Sunday. As soon as he saw the officers he drew both pistols, held one a pistol and aimed it at them. Then he fired one pistole, and Daly immediately placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly

OHIO STATISTICS.

The tenth annual report of E. D. Mansfield, Commissioner of Statistics for Ohio, is an interesting document. Relative to agriculture the report shows that while the yield of wheat in 1866 was less than half a crop, the production of corn has been the cause of ten millions of business, and that of barley and hay has been largely increased. In the number of sheep raised, Licking county leads with 273,705. Harrison is next with 204,295, and Knox, Muskingum, Columbiana, Coshocton, Richland, Lorraine, Medina, Stark, and Tuscarawas follow in the order named, the latter having 150,118. The returns indicate that only one third part of the land in the State is actually cultivated. The export value of products in 1866 was not as great as in some years, but probably reached nearly one hundred million dollars. On the subject of mining, the report says remunerative oil wells in Cuyahoga county have been found. The coal business of Jackson county now in Ohio is the largest in the world. Salt is also produced largely. The value of the salt manufactured in Ohio in 1866 is estimated at seven millions of dollars.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

The number of violent or unnatural deaths for the year ending December 31, 1866, were as follows: Homicides, 92; casualties, 411; suicides, 87. Total, 590. Number of inquests held, 628. Of the casualties 78 are said to have been by railroad accidents, and 91 by drowning. Infanticide has increased in Ohio during the past five or six years, exceeding the number for the previous year. The table for these years shows the number of homicides and suicides to have been nearly equal, and that the proportion from year to year varies but little. Half the crime in the country is caused by intemperance.

CRIMINAL AND POOR STATISTICS.

The criminal statistics show that the number of indictments found in the State for the year 1866, for convictions 2,090, or double the number of each in 1865, the great increase being in violations of the liquor law. Six thousand and thirty seven paupers were maintained at an expense of $461,526.96 Total in dependent of the poor supported in county infirmaries.

THE INSANE.

The number of insane persons in the State is 2,202, of whom 1,573 were cared for in the four asylums, Northern, Central, Southern and Lonview. Of those treated, 360 recovered, 72 died, and 63 were reported as having improved. As to their nationalities it is observed that the proportion of natives of Ohio becoming insane is less than that of any other State or country. It is estimated that about two thirds of the insane in the State are in the asylums.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Compound Interest Funding Bill.

A Naval Board of Survey.

An Important Financial Bill.

Proposed Consolidation of National Debt.

Punishment for Evading Custom Duties

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill

Amendatory Tax Bill Passed in House.

Tax on Incomes, Gas and Cigars.

The Coming Reconstruction Veto.

Postmaster Randall Tendered the Vienna Mission.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1867.

The Funding Bill.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported his compound interest funding bill on Saturday night, just before the adjournment of the Senate. It attracted no attention at the time; probably not a Senator but Mr. Sherman knew what it was. It comes back from the Finance Committee precisely as it passed the Senate, providing for the redemption of the maturing compound notes with the three per cent. loan certificates, instead of with greenbacks, as the House bill provides. The Senate Finance Committee are understood to have been unanimous in their recommendation, so the point in dispute will probably have to be settled in a Conference Committee.

Soldiers in Government Offices.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Anthony made a short speech on the subject of a memorial from a society styling itself the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington. This memorial complained that the Superintendent of Public Printing had discriminated against discharged soldiers in employing workmen for the Government offices. A full investigation proved that there was not a particle of foundation for the allegations of the memorialists. It seems that more than one-third of the employees now in the Government offices are discharged soldiers.

Naval Board of Survey.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the establishment of a Naval Board of Survey, to consist of five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine plans and specifications for the construction, equipment and armament of all vessels of war. It was ordered to be printed and to lie upon the table, it not being the intention to call it up at this session.

Important Financial Bill.

Mr. Sherman introduced an important financial bill, stating when he did so that he should not call it up for action before the next session, but he wished it printed, and so circulated as to get the views of the people upon it. The bill provides for the consolidation of the National Debt in six per cent bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, taxable on the principal not to exceed one per cent. per annum. It is, in fact, the funding bill which was defeated at the last session. That provided for five per cent. bonds exempt from taxation; this is for six per cent. bonds, one per cent. of which may be taxed.

A Frank Senator.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, presented the resignation of the Tennessee legislature calling upon him to resign. He deemed it proper that he should say that he should not obey the instructions, and he should give his reasons at a future time

Pending the Customs.

Mr. Chandler got the floor at one o'clock, and kept the Senate busy during the remainder of the day with bills from the Committee on Commerce. A bill was passed regulating the dispositions of the proceeds of fines and forfeitures. The validity of the quarantine laws. It gives one-half to the Government, one-quarter to the informant and one quarter to the officer seizing the goods for which an evasion of the revenue laws is attempted.

Relief of Iron-Clad Contractors.

The bill for the relief of iron clad contractors was summed up, and on motion of Mr. Hendricks, was sent to a Committee of Conference to settle the point at issue between the two Houses.

River and Harbor Bill.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill then came up. The important points of it have already been printed in these dispatches. The Senate Committee on Commerce recommended the striking out of the appropriation of a million dollars in the House bill for the improvement of the Mississippi at the Des Moines Rapids.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to authorize the creation of a board of survey of the navy. It was laid upon the table, and Conniens Appropriation bill, which were referred respectively to the Judiciary and Finance committees.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was considered.

The Committee on Commerce recommended striking out the following: for improving the navigation of the Mississippi from Des Moines rapids, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. KIRKWOOD opposed striking out.

After debate Mr. GRIMES inquired if it would be in order to amend what was proposed to be stricken out.

The Chair decided affirmatively, and Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that any canal which may be constructed round the lower rapids shall forever remain free to commerce and navigation of said river and no tolls shall be collected thereon.

Mr KIRKWOOD moved an amendment that the improvement of the Rapids shall be according to plans and in a manner to be approved and applied by the Secretary of War, shall approve. Accepted.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to reduce the appropriation to $200,000. Disagreed to.

Mr. GREEN moved to reduce the appropriation to $50 000. Disagreed to.

The question then was on striking out the clause as amended. Disagreed to, so the bill carries the item for the improvement of Des Moines Rapids.

Mr. CHANDLER offered an amendment appropriating $40,000 for building and sustaining a sloop to act on the Wisconsin River. Agreed.

Executive session at 5 P. M.

Recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to extend for three years the time for the collection of direct tax and internal duties in Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi was passed.

The River and Harbor bill was resumed. $7,000 was added for a pier at Marquette and boulders from the Minnesota River.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Military Academy bill was agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the appropriation for Lake Superior harbor in the river and harbor bill was struck out.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

The bill passed and goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

The bill declaring Albany a port of delivery passed.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill was taken up by a vote of 19 to 15 being on inserting a clause that the act shall not go into effect unless the people of New York gives its consent within two years.

Mr MORGAN favored, and Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the bill.

Mr. TOWAN opposed the bill, denying the right of Congress to create a corporation to operate within a State.

Without action, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced to establish a National School of Science; to extend the rights and remedies of the Civil Rights bill to white citizens of Missouri.

Several resolutions of the Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin legislatures were presented and referred.

Mr. BROMWELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the issue of five per cent. bonds to the amount of $500 000,000, payable principal and interest in such places in Europe as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, to be disposed only by exchange for six per cent. bonds held in Europe. The resolution was rejected.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution directing the Judiciary committee to report a bill making it right in a legal day's work for government employees to vote. Referred. Mr. BLAIR, stating that he had already been instructed to report such a bill but withheld it because it would not be considered by the House in its present condition of business.

Mr. HILL offered a preamble and resolution in reference to Mr. Wentworth's Select Committee to it quire into alleged corrupt bargains with the President, directing such Committee to report to morrow any evidence in its possession, and also requesting Mr. Wentworth to report to the House the paragraph upon which charges have been based.

Mr. STEVENS' characterized the resolution as a most extraordinary one, and moved to lay it on the table. The House refused by a vote of 54 to 65, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. BLAIR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District or Columbia to report a bill conferring elective franchise in the District on all white male citizens, requiring that the age of 21 years, who are entitled to all the privileges of citizens of the United States, and declaring that persons who have resided one year within the District and declared their intentions to become citizens.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. NIBLACK moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the call.

Mr. FARNSWORTH rose to debate the resolution, and it was seen by the call of 28.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee, for property taken by United States forces.

The House refused to order the previous question.

Mr. WILLIAMS rising to debate the resolution, it was seen over.

Mr. TAYLOR also offered a resolution declaring that the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 ought to be placed on the pension list by the Congress.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered a resolution declaring that humanity, civilization, and Christianity appeal on the people and Government the duty of persistent insisting on the observance by the belligerent forces of civilized nations principle of international law in mitigating the horrors of war, &c.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ROLLINS asked leave to offer a resolution declaring the cordial concurrence of the House in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the necessity for contraction of the currency. Pending which was a resumption of specie payment as the business of the country will permit.

After a brief colloquy, answered the request for unanimous consent, and the resolution was then received.

Mr. DARLING, from the Select Committee on Internal Revenue Frauds, reported.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from same, will present the views of the minority. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DARLING's report is very long. It says that the testimony taken before the committee in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and notwithstanding its incompleteness at this time, is sufficient to satisfy the committee that in the manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars and spirits, and especially the latter, there has been practiced against the Government in the collection of revenue. It is proved that at least seven-eighths of the entire spirits manufactured under the present law have escaped tax, and the committee feel warranted in the assertion that few if any of the large distilleries in the United States are doing a legitimate business. They doubt the propriety of continuing the present law, and recommend that it be changed. Where the law has been violated they suggest that no whisky be taken from a distillery or from bond for redistillation without the payment of tax, and discourage paying informers as levying a system of black mail. In addition they recommend that the letter may become meritorious officials, nevertheless the frauds in those cities are so universal and rife in the distillery and liquor business that while in office confidence in them can not be obtained, confidence in local officers have become so shaken that it is doubtful if they have been a restraining influence. If there shall have been a reorganization of the revenue force.

The committee, in view of the early dissolution of Congress, do not embody their conclusions in the hope of an act, but suggests that such conclusions may be transfer as to enable to the Government the collection of its revenue due.

Mr. MORRILL, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means made a statement in reference to the business of the House. He expected that the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the Legislative and that its concur in the amendments of the Senate, with amendments thereto reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and that the bill be modified in regard to the duty on books and maps, and that then the subject be referred to a Conference Committee, when report of such Conference Committee was received, it would be void down. If not satisfactory. He offered a resolution to that effect.

After debate, Mr. MORRILL modified his resolution so as to let it read simply the bill be amended, so that the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union be discharged from further consideration of the Tariff Bill, and that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments, and ask a Committee of Conference.

After further debate, the House, by a vote of 83 to 86 refused to suspend the rules.

The House accepted the Committee of the Whole on the tax bill, which was amended by striking out the tax on advertisements; allowing in cases of seizure for violation of law, bonds to be given to double the amount of said duties, and business to cease; requiring distillers of distilleries to give bonds in not less than $5,000; providing that the assent of the United States District Attorney or Attorney General, and approval of the Comptroller be obtained for the compromise of any claim arising from violations of the revenue laws, and permitting an informer to prosecute a suit in the name of the United States, and retaining the remission of the collector to do so.

Several amendments were rejected, including that to remove the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon by a vote of 40 to 79.

The bill was reported to the House. Mr. MORRILL made remarks in review of the various amendments, in the course of which he opposed the abolition of the tax on cotton. He submitted a table, showing the amount of tax collected in the rebel States in 1866 on cotton. It was $8,192,890 25, and all other sources $4,546,852 20 which latter amount is less than paid by the small State of Rhode Island. This distributed through the ten States would hardly pay the expenses of collection.

The amendment striking leather from the free list was rejected; also that striking out manufactures of jute.

The amendment abolishing the cotton tax was rejected 55 against 85. The House agreed to the amendment which requires gas companies to pay their own taxes, and to the amendment taxing silvegars, &c., $5 per thousand.

The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to. The proviso in regard to the Portuguese mission is, that no money shall be paid to the present Minister from Portugal, unless the proviso shall continue in force until repealed by Congress.

The Conference Committee on the Military Academy bill made a report, which was agreed to. The section in reference to cadets from rebel States is, that money shall be paid for pay or subsistence of such after the 1st of January, 1867, until the State shall be restored to its original relation to the Union.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The tax bill was resumed. An amendment putting on the free list fabrics the product of hand looms was agreed to.

The amendment striking out the line taxing brandy made from grapes was agreed to. The tax on grape brandy remains the same as on other brandy.

The section of the Committee of the Whole on distillers' licenses was reversed, and the tax fixed at $100.

The amendment permitting persons accused of revenue frauds to give bonds and continue business, was rejected.

The bill passed.

Mr. ELIOT made a report from the special committee on the New Orleans custom-house.

Mr. BOYER presented from a portion of the report in reference to sufficient cause having been observed in the apportionment of officers.

The House, in committee, considered the Fortification bill.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he should to morrow move to take up the Tariff bill, and press its consideration till disposed of.

The bill appropriates $50,000 each. For permanent platforms for cannon of large calibre, $100,000; purchase of sites for permanent sea coast defense $50,000; purchase of sites for temporary defense $50,000; purchase of sites for temporary defenses, Georgetown, $25,000; barracks at Willet's Point, New York, $5,000; barrack, &c., for Naval Lobb, Louisville, $5,000.

Mr. SCOFIELD, the appropriation for the construction of cannon platforms was struck out.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to reduce the appropriation for armories of northern and northwestern lakes to $50,000. Rejected, 61 to 71.

Mr. ROSS moved to strike out the enacting clause. Agreed to, 61 to 59.

The Committee rose and reported the action. The House reversed the decision, refusing to strike out the enacting clause by a vote of 57 to 69.

The bill was, under the rule, recommitted.

The House agreed to the Senate's request for a Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of iron clad contractors.

The Senate bill was passed extending for the benefits of the Agricultural College bill to Tennessee was concurred in.

Adjourned.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Operations in Pennsylvania Regions—Comparatively Small Number of Wells Going Down—New Strikes at Tidioute—The Oleum Farm Oil Company,—West Virginia Matters.

The number of wells going down at present in the Venango oil region is small in comparison with operations at this time last year. The number of wells drilling and testing on all the creeks and runs between Titusville and Oil City is less than one hundred, located on the following farms: On the Tarr Farm, 1; on the Hyde & Egbert Farm, 2; on the Farm in the Morgan Hollow, 10; on the Farm on the McClintock Farm, 1; on Stevenson Farm, 9; on the Northern Light Petroleum Company's lands on Benehoff Run, 1; on the Benneboff Run Petroleum Company's lands, 8; on the Benninghoff Farm, 3; on the Foster Farm, 11; on the Mosteller Farm, 3; on the Patterson Farm, 8; on the Caldwell Farm, 5; on the Skinner Farm, 5; on the Espy Farm, 2; on farms in the vicinity of Cow Run, 10. Operations on many of these wells have been discontinued until the return of warm weather.

Operations on Oil Creek.

The Titusville "Herald" of the 23d says: Some six or seven new oil wells on Cherry Run, in the vicinity of Plitner, are being released. The well No. 1, on lease No. 44 of the Foster Farm, has been abandoned. It was struck in August last, and at one time was producing 500 barrels per day. The old well on lease No. 9 of the Story of Lewis Farm, in Pioneer Run, is pumping but 40 barrels per day. Three new wells on the Story lease are now producing but 5 barrels per day. An iron tank of the capacity of 15,000 barrels has been erected on the Story Farm, nearly ready to receive oil from the Run. It is owned by Buffalo parties and it is to be filled immediately. The Hoover well on the Story lease, on Cherry Run, which was struck a few days since, is now pumping about 30 barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Story, Fertig and Co. The well No. 1, in Lease No. 7 of the Story and Lewis Farm, on Pioneer Run, in Pioneer Run, is pumping but 10 barrels per day. Three new wells on the Story Farm are now producing but 5 barrels per day. In December this well was producing 80 barrels per day. The well on lease No. 5 of the Foster Farm, on Cherry Run, was struck on Wednesday last, on lease No. 5, of the Foster Farm. It is pumping 10 barrels per day. The well on lease No. 6 of the Foster Farm is flowing 100 barrels per hour. It is owned by Messrs. Goss and Chase. The new well known as well No. 6 on the Shaw and Leather Petroleum Company's lease, on Cherry Run, is ceased pumping. It is now flowing 100 barrels per hour. The well on lease No. 3 of the Foster Farm, recently struck on lease No. 3, is pumping ten barrels of the working interest in the Stamm in the well on lease No. 4 of the Foster Farm, recently purchased for $15 0. This well is producing about 150 barrels per day and is one of the largest wells in the vicinity of Titusville. A few well, called the Bickford well, was struck last Tuesday, on the Patterson Farm near the head of Cherry Run. It is flowing about 100 barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Bickford, Hyde and Ripley, of Fredonia, New York. The well on lease No. 30, of the Foster Farm which was struck on Wednesday last, is now producing ten barrels per day. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Stewart and Friday. This is the third large producing well which has been struck on the lease within the past two weeks.

New Strikes at Tidioute.

The Tidioute Journal of Friday says: We have four new strikes to report, viz: No. 6 Graham, Allen tract, doing 28 barrels No 33 Jennings, Allen tract, not yet thoroughly tested. No. 34, Dailing run, No. 8 A. Co.'s tract, doing 75 to 100 barrels. No. 10, Same tract, 150 to 200 barrels. W. G. Forsman has drilled two working barrels out of his well, and the indications are that he will do more. He is still about 75 barrels, but is now troubled with the water. The following sellenave on Roberts' torpedoed: Hall, Bingham & Co. on Dennis Run Co.'s tract, doing 80 barrels, an increase of 30 barrels in two days. Hall, Bingham & Warren tract: Increase about 50 barrels. Oil is bringing $1 85 to $1 90 per barrel. The N. Y. & A. Co. pipe line is paying as usual $2 10.

Steel Farm Company

The Steel Farm Oil Company was organized in Meadville last week. H. W. Kanaga, Esq., was elected President, C. A. Derickson, Vice President, and G. Mosier, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. The Company will continue the work of developing the celebrated McClintock oil sands of the Steel Farm, situated on Oil creek in Venango county. Mr. Kanaga, the President of the Company, is the proprietor of the Girard House, Titusville, and is a wide awake, energetic man. The Company is made up of capitalists of great enterprise and sagacity, who will spare no effort or expense to make their territory the most valuable on the Creek

Extraordinary Tanking Facilities.

The Petroleum Center correspondent of the Oil City "Register," under date of 21st, says: "By all odds the largest tank operation up the creek, is projected on the Boyd Farm, which, since the completion of the bridge across the creek, may be accounted part and parcel of Titusville. Contracts and arrangements for storage are to be entered, with a corresponding tax base at New York. I understand the iron has been already contracted for, and that digging for foundations will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground; and that a monster tank is contemplated. The idea is to furnish cheap storage, to facilitate shipments by freights, to steady and equalize prices, and if necessary to carry oil over the interruption of water transportation by the Allegheny River. We believe the scheme also covers some new and improved means of holding and transporting oil, not yet developed, but which will command premium prices to the producer, therefore let us give them welcome.

Buying Up Oil at Burning Springs.

The Parkersburg "Times" says: We have news from Burning Springs, which we believe we are bound to believe that Mr. George Hoffman has struck oil in his well, not far from the Braidon & Newberger well, and that it is now flowing over 200 barrels in twenty four hours. This is the old Hoffman well deepened. We are further informed that, while caring for this generous supply of oil, he was sent for to Oil Rock to take charge of another supply of the same in his well at that place. The Oil Rock well has already been reported as being struck at 1,000 feet, the Standing Stone Oil Company's tract. Its capacity we did not learn, but it was tubed a few days since with inches. This is certainly a most encouraging and reassuring result of the few days of open weather with which we have been blessed.

Another Burning Springs oil men are now picking up every lot of oil that can be bought in Burning Springs, and our informant assures us that prospects are brightening in that locality materially. Mr. Newberger informs us that he sold lately 500 barrels of oil at the Newberger & Braidon well at $2 65—a large advance on former rates.

Central Ohio Railroad.

The Wheeling *Register* says: We are gratified to be informed that notwithstanding the unfavorable winter for railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have completed for the Central Ohio Division ninety-seven new cars, viz: Eighty lightning express, nineteen freight, fifty house and eighteen gondola, a portion of which are already on the road, and the remainder will be put on as fast as practicable. This additional force will relieve the Central Ohio road; and that they purpose making extensive improvements on this road as rapidly as possible after the season becomes favorable, which will enable it to meet the wants of shippers and the expectations of the public generally.

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.—The Virginia Senate on Monday perfected and passed the bill in relation to the obligations of the State. The bill as passed assumes the Commonwealth is responsible for two thirds of the entire "Virginia State debt," which is estimated at $45,000,000 on the 1st of January 1867, which would state about $30,000,000. On this sum the bill directs that there shall be paid four per cent. for one year, in semi-annual instalments

HAYNE's saloon, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, the alleged headquarters of a troublesome gang of roughs and thieves, was attacked by a mob of three hundred or four hundred citizens one day last week, and, after the removal of Hayne's family and furniture, fired and burned to the ground. A permanent vigilance committee is talked of in the town.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Distillers' License Tax

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION PLAN.

Gen. Grant Favors It

Appropriation Bills Passed in the Senate.

Tariff Bill to be Called Up To-Day.

The Georgetown Municipal Election.

Colored Voters' Candidate Elected Mayor

Distillers' Licenses.

The House at its evening session reconsidered the vote fixing the license tax on distillers at five hundred dollars, and re-enacted the old law, fixing it at one hundred dollars.

Gen. Grant and Reconstruction.

In the Senate this evening, Senator Wilson authorized and requested me to contradict a statement published in the New York papers to-day that General Grant is opposed to the Reconstruction bill now in the hands of the President. He says he met General Grant a few days ago and conversed with him on the subject. Mr. Stanton was present also. General Grant said that since the bill provides that the district commanders shall be appointed by the President instead of by the General of the army, he entirely approves of it. He said at the same time that if he thought he could persuade the President to sign it, he would try to do so, as he believes it to be as good as anything that can be agreed upon at the present time.

Silver and Harbor Bill Passed.

At the night session of the Senate the River and Harbor bill was passed.

The West Point Academy Bill.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed to. The chief point in dispute was settled by an amendment that no money shall be devoted to paying of subsisting cadets appointed since the first of January from rebel States until said States shall be entitled to representation in Congress.

The Diplomatic Appropriations

The Conference Committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill made a report which was agreed to. The chief point in dispute in this was the Portuguese Mission. The House struck it from the last Mission, and the Senate insisted on it. The Conference Committee retained it, with a proviso that no money shall be paid to Mr. Harris, the present Minister, unless the proviso shall continue in force until repealed by Congress.

The Ship Canal.

The Niagara ship canal bill was taken up at one o'clock by a vote of 19 to 15, but no final action was taken on it.

The Tariff Bill.

An effort was made to-day in the House by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to refer the tariff bodily without any consideration in either House, to a conference committee. The Speaker said that as the Senate amendment was in the nature of a substitute for the House bill, the latter could not be referred to a conference. He said however he would give that Committee the power to fix the rates of duties. The House therefore voted against such reference.

To night Mr. Morrill stated that he should call up the bill to morrow and insist on a non-concurrence in the Senate amendments. It was discussed at length. The chances of its ultimate passage through both Houses are very slim.

Pension Agent at Chicago.

There has been no change in the Cabinet to-day, but it is understood that the President has decided to make the appointment of Hotchkiss as Pension Agent under the new law.

Georgetown Municipal Election.

The first municipal election under the District suffrage act, took place in Georgetown to-day, resulting in the election of Col. Wilson as mayor nominated by the negroes. This is, as a consequence, great rejoicing among the latter. The Mayor elect, however is a white man. The Democrats carried both branches of the City Council.

Survey of Salt Lake.

Aiden Smith is here from St. Louis urging his confirmation as Surveyor of Customs.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1867.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The proposition to redeem compound interest notes by the issue of greenbacks will not be reported favorably by the Committee of Conference. It will nevertheless be opposed in the Senate on the ground that the Treasury Department will be able to redeem the notes with the proceeds of the public dues without resort to a fresh issue of greenbacks. Mr. Morrill gives notice that he will move to take up the Tariff bill, and press its consideration till disposed of.

The bill appropriates $50,000 each. For permanent platforms for cannon of large calibre, $100,000; purchase of sites for permanent sea coast defense $50,000; purchase of sites for temporary defenses, Georgetown, $25,000; barracks at Willet's Point, New York, $5,000; barrack, &c., for Naval Lobb, Louisville, $5,000.

Mr. SCOFIELD, the appropriation for the construction of cannon platforms was struck out.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to reduce the appropriation for armories of northern and northwestern lakes to $50,000. Rejected, 61 to 71.

Mr. ROSS moved to strike out the enacting clause. Agreed to, 61 to 59.

The Committee rose and reported the action. The House reversed the decision, refusing to strike out the enacting clause by a vote of 57 to 69.

The bill was, under the rule, recommitted.

The House agreed to the Senate's request for a Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of iron clad contractors.

The Senate bill was passed extending for the benefits of the Agricultural College bill to Tennessee was concurred in.

Adjourned.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Government is satisfied from Commander Cooper's cruise around the island of Cuba, and the coast of Africa, that the landing of slaves has taken place of extensive character, and fitted for upward of a year, the importation of which will be a great measure due to the sway with the slave trade.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The President recommended Colonel Robert C. Tyler, of Connecticut, as Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

OUTRAGES ON THE FREEDMEN IN TEXAS.

The President's Bureau has received a letter from Grayson county, Texas, saying the Government should do something to protect freedmen, two having been most brutally murdered within the last few days. The rumors are confirmed by the press. Gen. Griffin has issued circular of twenty miles a dozen men have been assassinated.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed Jno. M. Byers Surveyor of Customs for Nashville, and George C. Mc-Lean, do. for Pittsburgh; Hiram Reed, do for Beverne City, Michigan; John Kirkwood, Receiver of Public Moneys, Little Rock; Eugene Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue, 4th District Ohio; B. F. Coates, do. Eleventh District; George Anderson, do Ninth District Ohio; Jno. D. Bennett, do Fifth District Ohio; Postmaster Northern Superintendency; George William West Virginia, consul to Melbourne; Wm. Sparks, consul to Liverpool; Simon Stevenson, District Ohio; James M. Melbing, do Fifth District Ohio; Edgar Cowan, Ding Elmore, Port Huron, Michigan; H. H. Dodge, Postmaster, Columbus, Wisconsin.

NEW SYSTEM OF GAUGING.

The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted a new system of gauging, accompanying material containing correction tables, &c., and has directed the use by gaugers of the system. Congress has taken charge of extra compensation, and has appointed two inspectors and gaugers, G. W. Guyse of Cincinnati; Justin H. Ayer, of Boston, and Wm. Hall, of New York, who will act under instructions of the Commissioner in this matter. Such gaugers as may be appointed under the regulations of the several districts assigned respectively, for the purpose of instructing gaugers. Inspectors of distilled spirits, and of all the uses of the instruments prescribed by the Secretary, and every collector of internal revenue is directed to employ the new instruments. The present incumbents will not be removed, but will be required to qualify in the use of the new instruments. Where none are competent to act, the Collectors are authorized to appoint gaugers. Those now in office

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1867.

THE President is being waited on by numerous delegations of Democrats, and petitions numerously signed by Democrats are being presented to him, asking him to sign the Reconstruction Bill. It is understood, however, that he will not listen to this counsel, but will persist in his determination to veto the Bill. It is evident that the Democrats do not relish the issue which opposition to the measure will force upon them in the future.

IT is to be hoped that the members of the Legislature will improve the few days they have taken for mingling with their constituents to ascertain what public sentiment is concerning pending measures—more especially the General Railroad Bill and the bill to facilitate the construction of the Connellsville Railroad. We are entirely confident if doubts before existed they would be speedily removed. These measures are not only popular with the people, but are absolutely demanded by all intelligent citizens taking a rational view of the State's good, and not swayed by adverse interests. As guardians of the welfare of the State, it seems to us that the Legislature, if it act honestly, cannot hesitate to pass these two bills.

THE SOUTH UNDER THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

If there is any fault to be found with the Reconstruction Bill of Congress—awaiting the veto of the Executive and the Constitutional two-third vote to give it effect nevertheless—it is that it fails to put in motion the machinery of loyal governments in the insurgent States, instead of merely laying down conditions to the people thereof. Under the bill there will of course be some delay in digesting the terms and coming to them. Being a finality and no prospect of alteration, the tendency in the minds of the Southern people—more especially should even a small number of the leaders step forward in favor of immediate acceptance—to organize at once and get into Congress as soon as possible. Already we hear it said Virginia will lose no time and will be the first to come in. The desire to participate in the next Presidential election will be a strong stimulant to early action. The votes in the Senate and House on the final passage of the bill in some sort prefigures the action of the States. In the Senate but seven votes were recorded against it, and in the House only forty-two. So the opposition failed to present a solid front, while REVERDY JOHNSON recorded himself in the affirmative. Even the President, it is said, will take exception to certain features only. These facts lead us to believe that the Southern people will gradually come to the terms—at any rate that a party in favor of them will grow up and present then the old condition of things of two parties, the same as the North. To say the least, the future can safely be contemplated with encouragement and hope.

NO FULCRUM FOR THE LEVER.

ARCHIMEDES, theorizing on the mechanical powers and especially on the possibility of moving the earth's huge weight and bulk, by help of the lever, found himself confronted by a formidable difficulty. This was the want of a solid place on which to rest the fulcrum. Without a prop or fulcrum, to give the necessary "purchase," the lever would be of no use, however abundant the power ready to be applied. Without a prop no weight can be raised by the lever. If raised at all, it must be raised by some other of the means.

A similar difficulty is encountered in constructing the States that insurrection. Nearly two a expended in efforts to adjust these ten dislocated States in their old relations to the Union, and little or no success has attended them. Various plans and policies have been adopted, but in vain. Friends of the Union and friends of the South have been disappointed. The States stand out of their proper position, and no lever appears possessed of any power to move them. The fulcrum is wanting, the lever does not take hold, there is no purchase. What we mean by the fulcrum is true *American feeling*, which descended the revolutionary Fathers and Mothers their children, as a tradition, nay, an inheritance of glory, that attachment to country, and government, and liberty, which need not be described to the loyal which cannot be understood or appreby the disloyal. This is lost in the th, at least by the apostate political ers who represent it. They have none he old feeling left, which, though readily expressed in a definition, is well igh understood by the word patriotism. his has been thoroughly eliminated the Southern mind, or rather has been tually overlaid by a contracted sec- alism. Years of political teaching of contracting policy have narrowed area of the Southern men's political rest, and the debasing fellowship of ery has made their political ideas as rent in grade and character, as in ex- of compass, from those of loyal free- . The best evidence of the truth of statements is furnished by the rebel- Had they had the American instead the contracted Southern feeling, if they had patriotism instead of the fanati- of slavery, there would have been no rebellion.

And there has been nothing in the ecution of the war for the Union, to plant the patriotic feeling and principle in their minds. The opposite has been effectively fixed there by their long political training and discipline. The rebellion demonstrated, has done nothing but hostility. For years, they were accustomed to speak and write of the United es as a foreign country. They acted in the most open and scandalous e of harlotry with foreign nations for injury and destruction of the Union. They have submitted to force, it is true, but that has not reinstated the lost spirit of patriotism. They make not even a pretension to such spirit of patriotism, except in connection with their demand for unconditional and unqualified restoration.

Now what we wish to show by all these statements is, that any plan or policy of reconstruction, that rests on the supposition of there being patriotic feeling or attachment to the Union, in the political mind of the South, must consequently prove abortive. There is nothing among the leaders of the rebellion, for such a plan or policy to operate on. There is no leverage—that is—for *such* a plan. Some other power must be employed, screw, pulley or something else. We favor the *inclined plane—a gradual advancement, accompanied by a corresponding elevation.* The Richmond *Times*, of Wednesday last, speaks with contemptuous irony of the agony and torture inflicted on them "for the purpose of developing a healthy attachment to the Union and the North." The charge of inflicting agony is false, of course, for the forbearance and amity shown to the originators and agents of the wholesale sedition and bloodshed, have been the astonishment of the world. But the flippant admission of the want of healthy attachment to the Union is true.

We only add that the policies and plans which suppose a patriotic feeling in the South being erroneous and futile, lenity being abused, and their success in evading the suggestions of kindness and wisdom being a subject of congratulation among themselves; it cannot be too soon to think of plans and policies which will not be liable to frustration from the cause that has proved fatal to the preceding ones. They have trifled with the business long enough. Reconstruction measures, in which *ought* is the appeal—how vain, the event has shown may, from necessity, be followed by one in which *must* shall be the law. In fact, this point has already been reached in the law passed by the Congress and is now awaiting the President's signature. It has been nothing but the foolish and wanton trifling of the South with measures addressed more directly to their patriotism, and their unreasonable rejection of other propositions, that rendered this necessary. They have been deluded by false friends and turned a deaf ear to true ones. We may regret the result, which falls most heavily on themselves. The prolongation of the war of rebellion worked some effects that were good. So may the delay of reconstruction.

A CHEAPLY GOVERNED STATE.

The report of the Commissioner of Statistics of Ohio sets forth that Ohio has the cheapest State government, in proportion to its population, which can be found. It has few State officers, and they are cheaply paid. No one of them is paid at all in proportion to the advance in prices or the dignity of the State which employs them. By the Auditor's report it appears that the whole amount of salaries paid to State officers is $21,207 29. This includes the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, etc., and is probably a smaller sum than is paid to State officers in any other State of the Union, except Rhode Island and Delaware, the two smallest States. The doorkeepers, messengers, pastors and folders of the Pennsylvania Legislature get between them a larger sum than the above. Our State officers cost us twice as much, and we should not be surprised to learn that some of the members of the Legislature will probably make as large a sum the present session as the entire corps of State officers of Ohio get in a year.

FORWARD OR BACKWARD?

The Legislatures of States embraced within the great producing regions of the West are devising means for moving their yearly increasing products to a market, and ultimately to tide water. A contest is going on for this vast inland commerce. States are striving for it by opening up great highways—railroads and water channels—to give it safe and speedy transit, and that they may share in the benefits of the country's development. This is simply wise and judicious legislation—an enlightened policy that will keep the State which adopts it square in the race for the fruits of Progress and Civilization.

But how is it with Pennsylvania? Surely not such is her policy. She has one railroad connecting tide water with the West, and content with that—bound rather to this monopoly—her legislature forbids the construction of another. Will the people put up with such a policy? Will they not rather storm the Legislature and compel it to adopt a system that will save our State from retrogression and decay? The question is—shall Pennsylvania go forward or backward?

DRUNKENNESS AND EXPULSION.

The expulsion of a member of the United States Senate, solely on the ground of his habitual intoxication, is said to be seriously contemplated by that august body at the present time. The right of every voluntary association of persons to protect its own reputation from discredit, and its own rights from sacrifice or injury must be admitted by all, provided its measures for doing this do not encroach on the right of others, or contravene the claims of law and justice. But the United States Senate not being strictly a voluntary association or constituted simply by the concurrence of its own members, the question may arise, whether persons legally elected and sent to that body by the proper constituency, and formally admitted on that ground, can be expelled without the consent of the constituency. The question has arisen in other cases, and an affirmative decision has been given and acquiesced in.

This is undoubtedly the true ground. Besides the reason referred to—the credit of the body—public interests require that gross and persistent intemperance should be met with exclusion from a position in which it might occasion infinite injury to the country. It cannot be justly claimed as the right of any State to keep a Senator, or of any District to keep a Representative, in Congress, who daily, and by every vote that he gives, may both disgrace the body, and bring the most important legislative measures into danger of failure. Not only the credit of the body, but that of the country, demands exemption from so grievous a disgrace. Evidently an insane man should not be a legislator. No constituency has a right to send a lunatic or a maniac to Congress. A man habitually addicted to gross intemperance is no safer an occupant of that high and important position than a lunatic.

We should be glad to have the proposed measure of relief held over Mr. SAULSBURY as an admonition and warning for a time, to give him the benefit of it as a motive of self-government. Should it be ineffectual to restore and maintain him in habits of decent sobriety, its application in full force could not but be deemed just, proper, and imperatively demanded by the dignity of the body, and the credit and interest of the country.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is of the opinion that the refusal of the Legislature to legislate in favor of operating the railroads in that city on Sundays, is "curiously unchristian." Among the "curious" things in this world, we have observed is the way some persons decide what is and what is not "unchristian."

THEY are getting on amazing well at Springfield, the capital of Illinois. After an important bill had passed both houses of the Legislature it was so altered as to be quite another thing. Harrisburg will have to look to its laurels.

It is to be regretted for several reasons that Kentucky does not come under the reconstruction act. We notice in the Louisville papers frequent notices given to Union men in different parts of the State to leave or expect violence, and many quarters violence and disorder have sway. In view of this state of things the Detroit "Post" says: "Mr. Doolittle desired to call the Military Bill a bill 'to organize hell in Louisiana.' Even admitting the correctness of this view, we suggest that it does not need to be extended to Kentucky. The institution referred to by Doolittle seems to be reduced to a system there."

In view of the withdrawal of the subsidy, the Cunard Company are about to an additional line of steamships to and from New York weekly. The new steamships will be built at Glasgow, and will be of 3,000 tonnage each, and will sail from Liverpool on the first Thursday in March next, and from Queenstown on the following day. They will be screw steamships and second class passengers. No change will be made in the present sailings of steamships and steamships from Liverpool and Portland with the exception that their steamers sailing from Liverpool on Saturdays and from Queenstown on Sundays will only call at Moville to land passengers and the usual mails.

A gentleman who came out of the war without money or any salaried situation on the Treasury roles, simply for value received, and by strict economy and close attention to business, has accumulated a handsome property, and is now living in ease and comfort. He never drinks, smokes or chews, and never visits the theatre. He rises early in the morning, and is at his desk at the usual hour. He takes a newspaper and reads the news of the day, but does not waste his time in reading novels. He has a comfortable home, three hundred acres of land, twenty seven head of cattle, and a number of hogs, and has all a little money in his pocket. Don't this case illustrate what a grand country this Southwest is for a poor man? So writes the correspondent of the Boston *Post*. Had the "poor man" been a Union man, his cattle would have been killed, his hogs ditto, his house burnt, and himself compelled to leave home, or remain at the peril of his life. In fact, the boot would here be on the other leg.

Route of the Pacific Railroad.

From the report of General J. L. Williams, Government Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, it appears that the Board of Directors have adopted the Crow Creek and Lone Tree Divide route, designated in his report as No. 7, following up the Lodge Pole Creek. The route is now established to Laramie river, 880 miles west from Omaha. Several parties of engineers will soon take the field further west, with a view of establishing the final location to the meridian of Salt Lake, 1,182 miles from Omaha. It is believed the road will be completed to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains by the ensuing autumn, reaching a point from which the proposed branch road to Denver, 112 miles long, would diverge. With this branch constructed, be railroad distance from Omaha to Denver would be about 600 to 620 miles, which very easy grades. Route seven would traverse the coal fields along the base of the mountains. General Williams' report contains many valuable and interesting details in regard to all the different routes he describes.

Coin, Currency and Revenue.

A statement showing the balance of coin and currency, to the credit of the Federal Treasury, in the several places of deposit throughout the country, to the latest dates, generally to the 1st inst., has just been published. The coin amounts to $27,458,776, and the currency to $16,726,919. There was held at New York, $75,419,503 in gold, and $15,309,873 in currency; at Boston, $7,988,610 in coin, and $1,176,611 in currency; at Washington $2,551,788 in coin and $991,590 in currency; at Philadelphia, $2,332,908 in coin, and $663,207 in currency; at the Assay Office, New York, $3,452,543 in coin; at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, $748,654, and at the Mint of San Francisco, $1,235,000. Included in the statements are also on deposit $26,745,000 of public money on deposit with the National Banks, without interest.

The whole amount of internal revenue collected during the fiscal year 1866 was $310,906,084. Of this sum, $170,875,246 was collected in the Eastern States; $119,440,839 in the Western States. Including Kentucky and Tennessee, and only $20,589,749 in the ten rebel States.

Grape Growing in Ohio.

According to the report of Mr. E. D. Mansfield, Commissioner of Statistics, grape growing in Ohio is declining. A letter is given from George Graham, President of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, who speaks of the crop of grapes in that vicinity as a failure in 1865, and much better in 1866. Of the 8,000 gallons of wine made from grapes grown in Hamilton county last year, 3,000 gallons were made from Isabella seedling, Norton's seedling and the Diana vine. In 1860 only a one-fifth crop of grapes was raised on Kelly's Island. Nature always provides her own damages and deficiencies in time, so that we have a good reason to expect for several years to come, good crops of fruit. There are periods of eccentricity in climates which we cannot account for, but which essentially correct themselves, and the general order of nature returns.

STRIKES AND WHAT THEY COST.

Their Effect on Trade and the Strikers.

From the London Economist.

We pointed out last week one inevitable effect arising from strikes, when successful or unsuccessful, which was seldom taken into consideration at all by workmen or their advisers, and never, perhaps, adequately estimated—the effect, namely, of raising the cost, and consequently, the price, of the article produced, and thereby curtailing the demand for it. We now wish to call attention to another invariable circumstance connected with strikes, which, though not so often or so completely forgotten, has perhaps, seldom, if ever, due weight attached to it. It is this: There is great reason to doubt whether strikes—except in the rarest cases—ever raise the aggregate or average earnings of the artisans concerned, even when they succeed in raising the rate per hour or piece of wages. It is by no means certain that they do not usually, and in the end, actually depress wages and earnings. Our impression is that they do.

The point that we wish to enforce admits of being stated in very short compass, and will be all the clearer for being thus briefly and roundly stated. During strikes, there is an entire cessation of earnings, and as artisans, as a rule, have no savings of their own, but habitually live from hand to mouth, strikes, it is clear could not be maintained for more than a week or two, unless funds were provided beforehand for supporting the workmen, *and kept up* during while out on a strike. These funds, of course, must be provided, and we know, are, in fact, provided, by regular weekly contributions, or deductions from the earnings of the laborers while in full employment. These weekly contributions constitute a large and perpetual tax on the income of the artisans—a tax varying with the trade and the time, but always serious and sometimes heavy. We have no means of knowing the proportion it bears to their earnings, but there is reason to believe that it often reaches 5 per cent., and occasionally 10 per cent. It is needed, too, in many instances—as should never be lost sight of—not only for the purpose of supporting workmen when on a strike, but for paying the salaries of their leaders and emissaries, and the other extraordinary expenses of the organization, and occasionally as a fee for the more illegitimate purpose of maintaining in idleness supernumerary or redundant workmen who would otherwise, it is feared, compete with the contributors and unionists for employment, and lower wages by their competition.

It is obvious, therefore, that the workmen's contributions to the trade unions funds must often be heavy. Assuming that in trades where strikes are contemplated or are probable, they reach usually one shilling in the pound, they virtually reduce the earnings of the artisan to that extent. Now, do strikes ever or rarely immediately raise or keep up wages to that extent? Let the matter be looked at by the light of concrete figures. Take the case, *first*, of a successful strike—a strike (say) for an advance or against a reduction of ten per cent., where the average wages are 30*s*, a week unusually advantageous supposition. The strike lasts two months, we will say. The workmen gain 10 months' earnings at 30*s*. a week instead of 12 months' earnings at 27*s*.—or 60*l*. instead of 47*l*. 4*s*.—a little in excess of our estimate. But to gain this excess, he has contributed for 10 months, 1*s*. 6*d*. a week, or 7*l*. 15*s*., and he has received from the union fund during the two months he is on strike, say, 5*s*. a week, or 1*l*. His total *loss*, therefore, is 10*l*. 5*s*., on a balance of the whole transaction.

Take the case, secondly, of a still more successful strike—a strike in which eight weeks' abstinence from work secures a ten per cent. advance of wages for two years. The two years' contributions amount to 7*l*., as before, and the receipts from the fund amount to 2*l*., showing a loss of 5*l*. 5*s*. But against this, he has to set 96 weeks' wages at 30*s*. instead of 27*s*., equal to 144*l*. at 27*s*. or 14*l*. instead of 140*l*. 8*s*. In a word he has gained in the two years 3*l*. 12*s*., and lost 5*l*. 5*s*., showing a net loss on the transaction of 1*l*. 13*s*. If these calculations are correct, it would appear that even an advantageous strike, as a rule, does not pay; and our impression (derived from considerable experience, but, we admit, without figures at hand to prove it) is that it usually exerts a 10 per cent. advance, as seldom so short as two months, and that it rarely happens that an advance thus gained is maintained unbroken for two years. It will generally be found that a slack trade, or a commercial crisis or a war, or some equivalent occurrence, enables the employer to take back the whole or a part of the advance in some shape or other, before two years are out, and that the advance has been the indirect cause of short time. Add to this that strikes often last sixteen or twenty weeks, instead of eight—we have just seen the end of one that lasted nineteen weeks—and that the means of maintaining a vigorous and obstinate strike nearly always require that the workmen should continue his contribution to us, not for one year nor for two, but for several—perhaps for his whole working life—and it will be held that we have stated the conditions of the problem unfairly against the trades' union view of it.

There is another very grave consideration to come in here, on which we can only hint in but a suggestion, and not to dogmatize. In now many of the cases of successful strikes would not the desired result have been obtained with equal certainty—even if, perhaps, somewhat more slowly and somewhat less decidedly—without either strikes or trade unions, by the simple operation of masters in times of brisk trade competing with one another for an inadequate supply of workmen? Is it not probable, to say the least, that where the number of laborers is insufficient to meet the wants of the special industry in question, wages must and will rise without adventitious and from combinations? And is it not more than probable, is it not certain, that where the number of workmen is redundant, that is, beyond the wants of the trade, no combinations and no strikes can permanently raise wages, or prevent them from falling, and that, if they do this for a time, they do it illegitimately, and they do it at the cost of an augmented subsequent collapse?

But passing by these suggested considerations for a while, or, rather, relegating them for the private ruminations of unionist operatives; take the case, *hardly*, of an unsuccessful strike of eight weeks' duration, in the trade and under the circumstances above referred to. In such a case, the loss of the operative on the year by the transaction, will be eight weeks at 27*s*. or 10*l* 16*s*., plus his year's contribution to the union funds, or 3*l*. 5*s*. and minus his gains since it was a week while on strike, or a balance of 12*l*. 5*s*. against him. By the same calculation, his loss on five years would be 61*l*.

Now, we do not put forward these calculations *ex cathedra* as conclusive and unassailable. It is possible they may be open to fair and correction in some particulars. We only put them forward as specimens of the sort of calculations which workmen meditating, or trades' masters advising, a strike ought to make for themselves, and may make with much more full and precise data than we can pretend to possess. It might also not be quite irrelevant were they to endeavor to form some estimate of the indirect expenses incident to strikes, such as the ultimate cost of debt incurred, and of credit from shopkeepers (which is, ultimately, taken out in the quality or price of the articles supplied,) or goods pawned, and the like. Such items as these we can offer nothing but the vaguest hints, real and important as they may be individually and intrinsically are.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society has recognized the necessity of replenishing our forests by offering a premium of one hundred dollars for the best ten acres of cultivated forest trees, and fifty dollars for short time best five acres.

The Williamsport, Pa., *Bulletin* says one of the curiosities of the season is that of numerous grasshoppers appearing on the grass where the snow has melted off. Whether this phenomenon is general, or only confined to particular localities, we are not able to state. Mr. H. S. Morse, who resides on Center street, caught several and brought them to our office. They are as lively as in midsummer. Who has seen winter grasshoppers elsewhere?

The "new liberties in France" are summed up as follows: "Enlargement of the sphere of action of the legislative bodies; subjection of the executive power to the more complete control of the Chambers, enfranchisement of the periodical press from dependence on administrative judgments; recognition in principle of the right of meeting."

In the steel rail mills at the "Cyclops" steel Works, Sheffield, a mass of iron weighing one ton, is dropped from a height of 36½ feet upon the middle of the rail, placed upon three foot supports, as a test of its strength. The rails rarely break, but sometimes bend under this trial.

On the Ogdensburg frontier, a carman named Richard Kane was detected last week in the act of smuggling liquor from Canada. One of the beams in his sleigh rack was bored about seven feet with a two-inch auger, and contained about three gallons of whisky. It was constructed so as to deceive the most prying eyes, and was only discovered by the merest accident.

A number of hotel keepers in the vicinity of Boston who have usually kept a large stock of liquor on hand and exposed it openly for sale, have become alarmed at the active operations of the State constabulary, and are now concealing the greater part of their stock in trade in neighboring barns, &c., drawing enough only from the storehouse to last through the day, and exercising great care in retailing it.

A young man in Savannah, Ga., playfully pointed a revolver at his sweetheart the other day and pulled the trigger. To his horror the pistol was charged, and the discharge reunited in a bad fright and a shattered ear ring.

Fifteen hundred men are shopping wood on the plains for the Union Pacific Railroad. Their wives and families camp out with them, and are provisioned by the contractor.

Illinois is to have a new State House, which will cost $1,000,000. This will secure the capital at Springfield for a long time.

PERSONAL.

—American artists in Rome are doing a good business, and are receiving a liberal share of the hard dollars which our fellow countrymen are dispensing in such an unstinted way in Europe. One gentleman from Boston has just ordered from a prominent artist born in that city, statues to the amount of over $20,000 for the decoration of his house. Another Bostonian has also purchased several thousand dollars worth of paintings for the same destination, and this list might be greatly enlarged if it were necessary. New York and Philadelphia have also been very generous to their fellow citizens who have extra trained themselves here to follow congenial studies, and no small portion of the money which has been made so abundantly during the past few years has flowed into their purses. New Yorkers are by no means averse to paying good prices for good work in any branch of labor, and the sums they give for a picture or statue that happens to take their fancy in Rome, would strike a Bostonian as enormous in some cases.

—A young lady Miss Tinne, is the Captain of a Dutch yacht called the Vreeny, which sails in the Mediterranean. She is about twenty-seven years of age and attracts great attention. Her suite is composed of four persons, dressed in rich and picturesque costume, after the fashion of the East. One of them is as black as ebony; another is a little black girl. The latter wears a magnificent chain around her neck, beside several strings of gold coins.

—When the celebrated Mlle. George, just deceased, was once performing before the first Napoleon, at the end of a passage that "brought down the house," the Emperor complimented her, and asked what present she desired. "Oh, sire," whimpered she, "there is nothing on earth I should prize so highly as your portrait" —imagining that he would give his likeness set in diamonds. *Pour toute response*, Napoleon pulled from his pocket a five franc piece, bearing his effigy, and made her take it.

—The members of the Baptist denomination in Chicago are preparing for a visit of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon to that city, in connection with his visit—should he make it—to this country. The American Baptist Union holds its session in Chicago in May next, and the presence of the distinguished preacher appears to be counted on.

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Daily Commercial

following beautiful lines are dedi- to one of those noble pilots, whose deeds mark the era of steamboating western waters:

"HOLD HER TILL SHE STRIKES THE SHORE."

e the days of Cassabianca, I have never more heroic conduct than that displayed ung Montague, the pilot of the ill-fated er Fashion. When told by his comrades t the wheel, his reply was, "I'll hold her e strikes the shore."

e pilot bravely holds the wheel;
flames beneath he hears the roar,
still he guides her burning keel—
I'll hold her till she strikes the shore."

ound him fly, like shooting stars,
thousand sparks—edging scar—
of yet he stands amid falling spars—
I'll hold her till she strikes the shore,'

ll pant her iron lungs—her breath
ome rosin's her lubricating prow;
leviathan is in the throes of death,
et firm he holds her to the shore.

ove the din of shouts and shrieks
ire on the warm him, "All is o'er!"
an sully to that courageous speaks—
'I'll hold her till she strikes the shore,"

e goodly ship's a burning wreck,
but she has touched the shore;
where's the hero of the deck?
Alas! we'll see him nevermore!

s gallant form is wrapt in flame,
still in the cradle he loved so well;
be the award, a hero's fame,
Who at the post of duty fell.

e's lost! She drifts without control;
But e'er the hero went down,
again, we trust, caught up his soul
And wreathed it with the martyr's crown.

alse to his memory the cenotaph.
Let post's chisel his praises e'er,
nd his own words e his epitaph—
"I'll hold her till she strikes the shore."

Quarrel Between the Queen of Spain and Her Husband.

he cable dispatches announced that the g Consort of Spain had been exiled, now we have the cause of this strange on by steamer. It appears that Don ncisco, the King Consort of Spain, has n a great fancy to ascertain tenor of the ra at Madrid, and has made vehement rts to get him created duke and gran- of Spain, st Council of State matter forward for the d time, when Ministry peremptor- refused with the wish of Franci Queen showed by silence y agreed with their ision.

n this sort broke out into most v and "apostrophised he most rms" the characters Marshal Senor Marfori, the il Gove Madrid, and another lister, em of the grossest olic and morality. The Min- rs retu the Queen sat by un- ved wi acter of her husband s torp The end of the matter r that ered to retire to the the of ere to remain under est fo nt, while his *protege* l Intri was marched off to fronti of gendarmes. his le way of ending mat- ions is peculiar to royal- Qu la rules by her own t, as and can only exercise much as she chooses to ex- d to him. It is a matter of policy, as l as affection, for him to conciliate his as much as possible. But the truth the royal pair are ill assorted, and r marriage is a most unhappy one. It hard, I say, for a young, warm and gen- Isabella was induced to wed her sin Don Francisco, through the machi ions of her mother, Queen Christiana, old King Louis Philippe, of France. he marriage was an unsuitable one in ry respect. It was known to all Ma- d that Don Francisco was a very effem te character in every respect, and it s hinted that there never could be any gency between the royal pair. But in ms this was the very reason why the rriage was arranged. For King Louis lippe had married one of his sons, the ke de Montpensier, to a younger sister the Queen of Spain, and the unscrupu s old King was dazzled by the idea of descendants inheriting the throne of in in default of children by the Queen. for Queen Isabella, she was young, y fifteen or sixteen years of age, and no opinion apart from her wicked ther and the mercenary, bigoted priests o surrounded her.

uch a marriage could hardly fail to be appy. The Queen has never loved husband; to respect him was out of the stion. She has a number of children, t it is whispered that they are not her sband's, and this suspicion, apparently well founded, is an element of trouble in anish politics, for a large party is op- ed to the succession of the Prince of strins, Queen Isabella's eldest son, and ertain the idea of transferring the crown the Queen of Portugal, thus effecting long cherished dream of Spanish am- ion, to unite the Kingdoms of Spain l Portugal once more under one head.

Beaching the Great Eastern.

The following is from the Liverpool *Al-* n, Jan. 15th:

fter her recent arduous performances Great Eastern has become more than r an object of interest, and now that she bodily out of the water she is in a still ater degree a sight to be seen. Her jected duty for the ensuing summer- t of conveying passengers from New rk to the Paris Exposition—has render- a thorough overhauling and refitting cessry. Part of this refit has been in gress for some weeks, but to render it mplete an outside survey was necessary d to that end it was requisite that she uld be placed on a gridiron. Liverpool, rather Birkenhead, can dock the Great stern, but the effort would have been ended with some risk, and more incon- nience; and it was therefore decided to ace her on a gridiron specially construct- for her on the foreshore about 200 yards uth of New Ferry, on the Cheshire side the river. It is placed about one third the distance between low water mark spring tides and high water mark d is about 400ft. long by 60ft. broad, sting on a firm bed of clay and shingle. e operation of placing so huge a mass this frame must of necessity have been of considerable delicacy and skill, and me doubt was expressed whether it could safely performed. The risk certainly peared to be great. The first and only tempt was made with the morning tide Saturday, and as the monster glided ietly and easily to her resting place it emed to be the simplest thing in the orld. The Great Eastern moved from e moorings shortly after 9 o'clock, draw- 18ft. 6in. of water. She was propelled her screw, and was assisted by a tug or o. The tide was at its height at 10.20, d registered 12ft. 1in. Capt. Sir James nderson commanded, and was assisted Mr. Breerton, C. E., successor to the te Mr. Brunel, and Mr. Tocking. She as put side on, and came easily to the d prepared for her, without a single tch. She was favored with smooth wa- r. She was at once secured in her posi- on by powerful anchors and chain cables d in the early afternoon was high and ry. The first glance at a distance of one ndred yards or so was disappointing. r the long, low line of beach had the eff- t of making her appear much shorter and ltogether smaller than she is. On getting nderneath her, however, her vast size as at once apparent. It was quite an xercise, especially with the mud ankle eep, to walk round her. For 18 feet or feet her plates were covered with a pe- liar kind of gray weed, like coarse hair, hich to any one standing quite underneath, gave her shell the appearance of he skin of a huge Polar bear just emerg d from his icy bath. The wintry sur oundings gave strength to this compari- on. Myriads of mussels and barnacles ad found a home among this weed, and hough her bottom is much cleaner than as expected, it will take much labor to horoughly clear the vast surface. Her rew appears to be very small in propor- on to her size, and it is marvelous how can have any command over her enor- ous bulk. Her paddle wheels are of ourse immense, but, as she now lies, the west paddle is fully 12 feet or 14 feet bove the head of the spectator on the each. There is now a full complement of orkingmen engaged upon her, and she will no doubt be ready to re-enter upon her uties in good time.

SODA ASH.—A firm in Detroit, during he season of navigation, ship sulphurets f copper in large quantities to England, o be there used in the manufacture of oda ash, and reshipped to this country or consumption in the various forms of alts of soda. Michigan has in her salt nd sulphurets the elements of the manu- acture of soda ash. A trifling increase of he present duty on the imported articles only half a cent a pound would suffice to stablish in the Saginaw district the pro- itable business of making this article of ndispensable necessity. England has the monopoly of supplying us. In January and February of 1866, owing to the preva- ence of bad winds and gales which drove ack to England the vessels loaded with oda ash, and wrecked many of them, the tocks in the United States got exhausted —several glass factories had to stop—and the price of soda advanced from 4½ cents per pound to 11, 13 and 15 cents, and remained there for nearly sixty days! Not a pound of soda ash is now made in of it be if we got into a war with Great Britain?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FEATHERS and feather bands are and will be fashionable for some time to come. Striped silks are trimmed with plaited ribbon, *en tablier*, and round the bottom; crape plaits are much worn round bon- nets and left to hang entwined with flow- ers. I cannot admire them. Our Spring Bonnets will either be very flat or of "Bol- liver" shape—high up in the air like coal scuttles, and flat behind. The prettiest hat will be Ceres, a kind of Watteau, trimmed with bunches of brown berries in a garland of frosted leaves, tied on with bands of straw colored strings. Bonnet strings will be narrow.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Herald, Feb. 1.*

Kamskatka.

A correspondent of the London (C. W.) *Free Press* with the Russian-American Overland Telegraph Company, writes of the above:

This is a most healthy country. There are salmon, flounders, rock, cod and seals in the bay. Behring's and Clarke's mon- uments are objects of interest. There are little villages every ten miles or so all the way up the peninsula. There are regular fur traders who buy all the furs that come in from up the country. The towering vol- canoes on each side of the entrance of the bay are fine objects, with the clouds of steam on their summits; they are from 11,- 000 to 12,000 feet high. The dogs look like wolves. The company have about 500 of them, which will be used in winter getting poles, etc. The agent says we will spend a delightful winter. The ther- mometer is 13 to 20 degrees in winter, and not so cold as in Canada. The population is about 500—Russians, Cossacks and natives, and a half a dozen of Americans. The houses are of logs, with iron roofs and double windows, with a large furnace for heating. The most of the inhabitants are indolent, and do not care for more than making a living. There is plenty of good land, covered with very tall native grass. I never saw better food for cattle, but it is neglected. The people can make an easier living by fishing. They feed their dogs on salmon, which they devour like wolves.

From Bane to Benefit.

Owners of copper smelting works in Eng- land have been repeatedly mulcted in damages by their neighbors for the perni- cious effects of copper smoke upon crops and cattle, and an act was passed at the late session of Parliament requiring such parties to consume their smoke or the dele- terious parts thereof. The arsenical de- posits from such works have completely denuded of vegetation considerable por- tions of land in their vicinity. A process has now been devised and set in operation by Mr. Vivian, a copper smelter and mem- ber of Parliament, by which the copper smoke is led to combine in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and is employed with phos- phates, to produce a valuable super-phos- phate for fertilizing purposes, said to be almost unequalled for green crops. Mr. Vivian expresses confidence that he will be able to supply fertilizing matter from his works for forty thousand acres of land.

CHEESE FOR MEAT.—We remarked not long since upon the superior nutritive qualities of this food, as evidenced by the experience of laborers in certain coun- tries, where it forms the strongest staff of life. We have since observed certain re- searches of a French chemist, M. Charles Mene of Lille, from which we learn that certain cheeses, specified as Dutch, Gruy- ere and Roquefort, contain from 26 to 40 per cent. of nitrogenized matters, which are considered the most highly nutritive constituents of food. Consequently these cheeses are from twenty-five to a hundred per cent. more nutritive than bread or meat, which is set down at 22 per cent. of nitrogen. In the combustible or fatty ele- ments for heating the body by respiration, cheese yields only to butter or other fats. Again, in point of numerical nutrition, cheese is found pre-eminent, containing 7 to 8 per cent. of ashes, whereas meat and bread contain only one per cent. The very richness of this article, however, preju- dices many delicate stomachs, where it is often found indigestible. The strongest food suits only the strongest digestion. The attention now given to an improved, econ- omized and increased manufacture of cheese, is justified, and will naturally be stimulated, by these facts.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no inju- rious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIG- INAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lus- trous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

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IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

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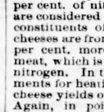

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At NEVILLE HALL, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of the present week, (February 28th and March 1st). The Fair will open on Thursday noon. Lunch will be served daily from 12 to 2, and supper each evening.

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The Cabinet Organ used is kindly furnished by C. C. Meiner, Esq., Wood street.

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1. Benedictus Dominus Deus.....Full Choir.
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3. Te Deum, in E.....Dr. John Clarke Whitfield.
4. Deus Misereatur, in A.....Thomas Bridgewater. THE ANTHEM.
5. Trio, "I will sing of mercy and judgment," Vincent Novello. By Masters Hansell, Frederick and Th. Ringwald.
6. Full anthem.....Richard Farrant, A. D. 1545. "Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake."
7. Sacred Quartette, "The Chapel." Master Hansell, Messrs. Diehl, Jones and Young.
8. Christmas Anthem, "The Nativity," T. Eodon, 1808. PART II.—SECULAR.
1. "Awake Æolian Lyre".....Danby.
2. Quartette, "Forth I Roam.....Kallwoda. Masters Frederick and Sing'ah, Messrs. Diehl and Young.
3. Glee. Ancient English style...T. Morley, A. D. 1545
4. Trio.....Dr. Calcott. Masters Ringwald and Frederick; Mr. Young.
5. Madrigal "Queen of the Valley".....Moschelles.
6. The Village Chorister, (Der Dorf Cantor).....
7. The National Anthem, (arranged for Trinity Church Choir.) "My country, 'tis of thee."

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. ☞ Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Prompt attention given to all business of corres- pondents. no9-ym

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STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, au- thorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such no- tice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of Febru- ary and the first of August in the city of Philadel- phia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treas- urer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or cer- tificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or cer- tificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby author ized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or cer- tificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be is- sued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fidu- ciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceed- ing twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or lo- cal taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows; "Pro- posals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury De- partment, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 re- imbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Penn- sylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania. JOHN F. HARTANFT, Auditor General. W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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CHIMNEYS

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

Addresses of Rev. Alexander Clark and C. W. McHenry, Esq—Speech by Dr. McCook.

The first of a series of Temperance meetings was held last evening at Mozart Hall, under the auspices of Division No. 6, of the Sons of Temperance, at which Wm. Little, Esq. presided. The audience was large, and very attentive and enthusiastic. The choir of the Division, under the leadership of E. E. Rinehart, introduced the exercises by a stirring temperance ode, after which Rev Mr. Weekly led in prayer. The Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Church on Fifth street, was introduced by the chairman, who delivered the following eloquent and instructive address. During its delivery he was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Clark said:

From the memoried stories of childhood, I recall one, to-night, of a little girl who saved her inward country from the overflowing sea. It was in Holland, where, all along the seaward boundaries, are dykes, or levees, broad and strong, built as barriers against the ocean tides. Public watchmen are employed to pace to and fro by day and night for the purpose of guarding these embankments, and if they walk their responsible rounds with ceaseless vigilance, meeting each other at appointed posts and moments of duty, with the strictest promptness to detect and report in an instant any breaks in the banks where the treacherous ocean might intrude.

The quiet homes of the people for leagues across the wide inlands, all below the high tide level of the sea, are protected by the faithfulness of the soldierly sentinels, who march and watch along the strongholds that stand against the waves. Should a breach in any point be found creeping near to the levee, however diminutive or however slow and silent the movements of its current, the alarm is given at once, and strong arms with ample material are there to repair the breach. For even a small affair of a mounted rope, encroaching from the illimitable sea is the beginning of a power, which, if unseen and unhindered at first, is sufficiently self-magnifying to grow and sweep before it the solid ground and rock of the levee in the very high tides. And in as much as the land is filled and with the salt billows of the deep.

It happened, one summer morning, while the tide was rising, that the little daughter of one of the sentinels who resided on the meadow near the dykes was out alone gathering flowers along the inner slope of the levee. In her play she espied a great sea-wave dinging its spray across the dyke, and the drops settling and emitting a little stream down the meadow side. No—until it was near! The beginning of the waves along the shore made it impossible for the sentinel to be there, so we are to call an alarm. If she ran to meet or overtake a single sinking settled, the little stream now crawling grassy across the sand would become a mighty river and her dear home land be submerged before a helping arm could be found. With the sea's breathings before her. She tossed aside her flowers in sprang, child heroine that she was, to the breach, and with her little dimpled hand that had gathered the daisies in the face of the sea-tide brought him round to her aid. So the tender hand of a child, gathering daffodil flowers, saved Holland from a deluge of death, while the strong men appointed for that special service were yet afar off. Those sentinel rounds of duty, unprepared to meet the insinuating dangers that creep in between the vast guarded lines.

So, it seems to me, my friends, the Temperance Society, whose timely influences we have met to recognize, is the watchful hand of a prayful, with the ready hand, pleasantly searching for the footprints of sensual and domestic life with our sacred home enemies—influences that broom along the banks on which the church's appetizing sentinels watch and walk. It is the legitimate work of the church to vigilant day and night, guarding the whole circle of the levee round between our common homes and the vast rising tides of intemperance, but the watchmen rejoice that God has given to the little children of the church a special hand, tossing away the flowers, however beautiful and fragrant, that they may search diligently and discover, to check the over-running drops of liquid damnation, which threaten to cut channels and inundate upon our homes.

The church of the Great Redeemer owns her child, leaves her child, and comes stepping along to-night to her personal rostrum, and gratefully acknowledging her gratitude, and ready to aid the little hand that intuitively assumed a sentinel's office, and in order that we may have worked by mere appointment of authorities. The church's heart is tenderer for her child since the little brave child was so cheerfully thrust down into the mud and sand of the opening mines of sorrow and death to stay the tide in its very beginnings, at a moment when the church was neglectful of the imminent peril. And tonight, under the roar of the rising and rippling waves beating against the levee of souls, we hear the sweet voice of our child saying to the great sea, while the dancing spray-drops in the sunlight of morning makes rainbow crowns around her head, and with a faith that can hurl mountains into its depths: "Hitherto, hitherto, but no further shall thou come, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

Intemperance is the broad stream of destruction, with an ocean of restless passion close to it, and madly to our doors, and is ever deepening and broadening which, if unarrested, will submerge our whole land, drowning all beautiful homes and blighting hopes and joys of the people. In ever-increasing every-day waves it leaves room—makes way for its mate itself in the little fiery drops which, at first, cut thread like channels through the fields of the land, and unchecked will speedily rush over the hearthstones of society in floods, bearing a murky debris of abominations on its surface—sayings as unrighteousness, foreclosure, wickedness, covetousness, uselessness, envy, murder, death—negativity, blasphemy, and that curse like this one could not be found in the whole Bible! And yet the legislators were appointed to protect and defend the people. Shall Ammon to mount the levee, or shall the gates of Zion stand as a fixed to revile, inviting the raging sea to overwhelm what they have sworn to protect?

Prohibition is the only true and effectual end of civil government. It is Heaven's ordinance. It is an impossible thought to have annulled, and the only temperance that was passed in republican institutions. *Prohibition!* Man has no right to injure his fellow in person, family, property, or character. This principle is so fundamental in a Christian nation, and it has been settled so fully by the Bible and by the laws of man, at the dear cost of a hundred thousand brothers, that the chastened millions of our country's people might not only be emancipated but protected.

Man, living alone, may do what social conditions would not allow him to do. The head of a bachelor President that set and seldom bristled into rebellion; but under the administration of a husband and father the civil law and protection were triumphant. If any time this year permission to take of use a neighbor's property in order to save his own life, it would be to undermine the public health, or corrupt the public heart, to empower the public to shut up the whole city with pestilence, which would be to give a license to the thousand, to poison the entire city with the vapors of the dead in its jails and penitentiaries at industry's expense, the law should not overthrown and protection secured at all hazards.

If restrictions authorize wrong, they must be amended so as to secure the right. But no constitution should possess a single article if there is not in the letter or spirit but in unjust interpretation. It was the expression of the late Daniel Webster (a Tabernacle of Boston) that "If any law denies the retail and internal traffic of ardent spirits, it is unconstitutional." There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent that from regulating and restraining the traffic, or prohibiting it altogether.

The safety of the people is the supreme law. So the people say that we are ordained by God, and declared by their own Constitution words; and there fore it is duty for us to advance in our avowed determination that Tennessee is sovereign in point of fact, as she is declared to be. These words demand no hesitance from us in the matter, but a decision on right.

Every one, whatever his condition or profession, is personally interested in this question. Like the air we breathe, or the water we drink, there can be no neutral ground. It is either loyal or rebel. It is either temperance or drunkenness. There is every legislative act passed, as our influence reaches. There is no room for a skeleton's chance to stand between the two. It is a fight to the death between the right side and shape of a man. Every father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, son, daughter; every neighbor, friend, teacher, minister, legislator, voter has a special duty to perform. The President of the Confederate division," is counted on one side or the other of this question, and no man, whether he has a dollar or a million of dollars, is counted on the Fourth of March two years hence as an individual to be responsible for his influence just exercised in the temperance question as he stands on the people.

On this and law make's there rests peculiar responsibility in these days of reconstruction, especially when the equal rights of all men, as declared by the President, are to be tran party tickets at the ballot box. For an Intemperate President and a Drunken Congress, no matter of what political party or prejudice, or of what voting or voting power to send forth to the world their final law if another at the polls would be such heavy out of a congress as to make us patient through another term.

In this State the people, the true sovereigns of the soil, have delegated much to act in their behalf. Legislators are elected by them, and they, in their unsleeping confidence, have left the ballot-box and gone to their halls of legislation. But they were